Kazuhiro Ogata

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

Roadmap

- CafeOBJ CITP: Proof Assistant for CafeOBJ
- Associativity of _+_
- Commutativity of _+_
- Associativity of _*_
- Commutativity of _*_
- Correctness of a Tail Recursive Factorial
- Associativity of _@_
- Correctness of a Tail Recursive Reverse

CafeOBJ CITP:Proof Assistant for CafeOBJ

CafeOBJ is equipped with a proof assistant called *CafeOBJ CITP* that supports to conduct theorem proving.

Writing proof scores manually, existing constants may be used as fresh constanst – *human errors*.

CafeOBJ CITP can reduce such human errors.

CafeOBJ CITP provides a set of commands for supporting to conduct theorem proving.

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

Proof Assistant for CafeOBJ

The commands used in this course:

:goal { *eqs* } where *eqs* is a set of (conditional) equations (senteces) to prove The label of the equation

```
E.g. :goal { eq [assoc+] : (X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z). }
```

A module *Spec* is supposed to be opened.

An initial current goal $Spec \vdash eqs$ (that eqs is derived or proved from Spec) is defined.

:ind on X:S where X is a variable of a constrained sort S

A variable X is specified to which (simultaneous) structural induction is applied.

Proof Assistant for CafeOBJ

:apply (si)

Simultaneous structural induction is applied to the current goal on the variable X specified with **:ind on**, replacing the current goal with n sub-goals, where n is the number of the constructors of the sort S of X, and introducing fresh constants for the non-constant constructors.

:apply (tc)

Each variable in the sentences of the current goal is replaced with a fresh constant. If the current goal has two or more sentences, say n, then the goal is replaced with n sub-goals.

:apply (rd)

The sentence to be proved in the current goal is reduced. If it reduces to true, then the current goal is discharged.

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

Е

Proof Assistant for CafeOBJ

:show proof

An outline of the proof conducted so far is shown. The current goal is marked with >.

:desc proof

The sub-goals generated so far are shown.

:desc.

The current sub-goal is shown.

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                  Associativity of _+_
    mod! PNAT1 {
     [PNat]
     op 0 : \rightarrow PNat \{ constr \}.
     op s : PNat -> PNat {constr}.
     vars X Y Z : PNat.
     eq (0 = s(Y)) = false.
     eq (s(X) = s(Y)) = (X = Y).
     op _+_ : PNat PNat -> PNat .
     eq 0 + Y = Y.
                                   -- (+1)
     eq s(X) + Y = s(X + Y).
                                 -- (+2)
     op _*_ : PNat PNat -> PNat .
     eq 0 * Y = 0.
                                  -- (*1)
     eq s(X) * Y = (X * Y) + Y. -- (*2)
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                   Associativity of _+_
   "Theorem 1. [_+_ is associative (assoc+)]
   (X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)
   Proof. By induction on X."
   open PNAT1.
   :goal { eq [assoc+] : (X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z). }
   :ind on (X:PNat)
   :apply (si)
   -- I. Base case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   -- II. Induction case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   close
   "End of Proof of Theorem 1"
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                  Associativity of _+_
                            X is set as the induction variable.
   :ind on (X:PNat)
   :apply (si)
                            Structural induction is applied to the
                            induction variable, generating two goals:
                            one for the base case and the other for the
    :desc .
                            induction case.
                            This is the goal for the base case.
    [si] = >
    :goal { ** 1 -----
     -- context module: %
     -- induction variable
     X:PNat
     -- sentence to be proved
      eq [assoc+]: (0 + Y:PNat) + Z:PNat = 0 + (Y + Z).
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                   Associativity of _+_
                              The first goal is discharged.
   :apply (rd)
   :desc .
                              This is the goal for the induction case.
    [si] = >
    :goal { ** 2 -----
     -- context module: %
     -- induction variable
      X:PNat
     -- constant for induction
      op X#PNat : -> PNat { prec: 0 }
     -- introduced axiom
      eq [SI assoc+]: (X#PNat + Y:PNat) + Z:PNat
                                                 The induction hypothesis
        = X # PNat + (Y + Z).
     -- sentence to be proved
      eq [assoc+]: (s(X#PNat) + Y:PNat) + Z:PNat
        = s(X # PNat) + (Y + Z).
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                      Associativity of _+_
    :apply (tc)
                                  Variables are replaced with fresh constants.
    :desc .
    [tc]=>
    :goal { ** 2-1 -----
      -- context module: %
      -- induction variable
       X:PNat
      -- introduced constants
       \textbf{op}\ Y @ PNat: -> PNat\ \{\ prec:\ 0\ \}
       op Z@PNat : -> PNat { prec: 0 }
      -- constant for induction
       op X#PNat : -> PNat { prec: 0 }
      -- introduced axiom
       eq [SI assoc+]: (X#PNat + Y:PNat) + Z:PNat
         = X # PNat + (Y + Z).
      -- sentence to be proved
       eq [TC assoc+]: (s(X#PNat) + Y@PNat) + Z@PNat
         = s(X\#PNat) + (Y@PNat + Z@PNat).
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

Associativity of _+_

:apply (rd)

The second goal is discharged.

Then, the main goal is discharged.

We have proved that _+_ is associative.

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

1.0

Commutativity of _+_

```
"Lemma 1. [Right zero of _+_ (rz+)]
X + 0 = X
Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT1 .

:goal { eq [rz+] : X + 0 = X . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)
-- I. Base case

:apply (rd)
-- II. Induction case

:apply (rd)

"End of Proof of Lemm 1"
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

Commutativity of _+_

```
"Lemma 2. [Right successor of _+_ (rs+)]

X + s(Y) = s(X + Y)

Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT1 .

:goal { eq [rs+] : X + s(Y) = s(X + Y) . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)

-- I. Base case

:apply (tc)

:apply (rd)

-- II. Induction case

:apply (tc)

:apply (tc)

:apply (rd)

"End of Proof of Lemma 2"
```

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

18

Commutativity of _+_

To use the two lemmas that have been proved in the proof that _+_ is commutative, the following module is prepared:

```
\label{eq:mod:PNAT1-RZRS+} \begin{aligned} & \textbf{mod:} \ PNAT1-RZRS+ \ \{ \\ & \textbf{pr}(PNAT1) \\ & \textbf{vars} \ X \ Y : PNat \ . \\ & \textbf{eq} \ X + 0 = X \ . \\ & \textbf{eq} \ X + s(Y) = s(X + Y) \ . \\ \end{aligned}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                Commutativity of _+_
   "Theorem 2. [Commutativity of _+_ (comm+)]
   X + Y = Y + X
   Proof. By induction on X."
   open PNAT1-RZRS+.
   :goal { eq [comm+] : X + Y = Y + X . }
   :ind on (X:PNat)
   :apply (si)
   -- I. Base case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   -- II. Induction case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   close
   "End of Proof of Theorem 2"
```

20

Associativity of _*_

Since we have proved that _+_ is associative and commutative, we give _+_ the operator attributes **assoc** and **comm**.

```
mod! PNAT2 {
    ...
    op _+_ : PNat PNat -> PNat {assoc comm} .
    ...
}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                   Associativity of _*_
   "Lemma 4 [distributive law of _*_ over _+_ (d*o+)]
   (X + Y) * Z = (X * Z) + (Y * Z)
   Proof. By induction on X."
   open PNAT2.
   :goal { eq [d*o+] : (X + Y) * Z = (X * Z) + (Y * Z) . }
   :ind on (X:PNat)
   :apply (si)
   -- I. Base case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   -- II. Induction case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   close
   "End of Proof of Lemma 4"
```

22

Associativity of _*_

To use the lemma that has been proved in the proof that _*_ is associative, the following module is prepared:

```
\label{eq:mod!} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{mod!} \ PNAT2\text{-}D^*O + \{\\ \textbf{pr}(PNAT2)\\ \textbf{vars} \ X \ Y \ Z : PNat \ .\\ \textbf{eq} \ (X + Y) \ ^* \ Z = (X \ ^* \ Z) + (Y \ ^* \ Z) \ .\\ \} \end{array}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                   Associativity of _*_
   "Theorem 3 [Associativity of _*_ (assoc*)]
   (X * Y) * Z = X * (Y * Z)
   Proof. By induction on X."
   open PNAT2-D*O+.
   :goal { eq [assoc*] : (X * Y) * Z = X * (Y * Z). }
   :ind on (X:PNat)
   :apply (si)
   -- I. Base case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   -- II. Induction case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   close
   "End of Proof of Theorem 3"
```

```
Commutativity of _*_

"Lemma 4 [Right zero of _*_ (rz*)]

X*0=0

Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT2.

:goal { eq [rz*] : X * 0 = 0 . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)

-- I. Base case

:apply (rd)

-- II. Induction case

:apply (rd)

close

"End of Proof of Lemma 4"
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

Commutativity of _*_

```
"Lemma 5 [Right successor of _*_ (rs*)]

X * s(Y) = (X * Y) + X

Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT2.

:goal { eq [rs*] : X * s(Y) = (X * Y) + X . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)

-- I. Base case

:apply (tc)

:apply (rd)

-- II. Induction case

:apply (tc)

:apply (tc)

:apply (rd)

close

"End of Proof of Lemma 5"
```

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

26

Commutativity of _*_

To use the two lemmas that have been proved in the proof that _*_ is commutative, the following module is prepared:

```
mod! PNAT2-RZRS* {
    pr(PNAT2)
    vars X Y : PNat .
    eq X * 0 = 0 .
    eq X * s(Y) = (X * Y) + X .
}
```

```
Commutativity of _*_
```

```
"Theorem 4. [Commutativity of _*_ (comm*)]

X * Y = Y * X

Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT2-RZRS*.

:goal { eq [comm*] : X * Y = Y * X . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)

-- I. Base case

:apply (tc)

:apply (rd)

-- II. Induction case

:apply (tc)

:apply (tc)
```

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

20

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Factorial

Since we have proved that _*_ is associative and commutative, we give _*_ the operator attributes **assoc** and **comm**.

```
mod! PNAT3 {
    ...
    op _*_: PNat PNat -> PNat {assoc comm} .
    ...
}
```

The proof of the next lemma needs Lemma 4, and then the following module is prepared:

```
mod! PNAT3-D*O+ {
    pr(PNAT3)
    vars X Y Z : PNat .
    eq (X + Y) * Z = (X * Z) + (Y * Z) .
}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Factorial

```
"Lemma 6 [Property of sfact2 (sf2-p)]
Y * sfact2(X,Z) = sfact2(X,Y * Z)
Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT3-D*O+ .

:goal { eq [sf2-p] : Y * sfact2(X,Z) = sfact2(X,Y * Z) . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)
-- I. Base case
:apply (tc)
:apply (rd)
-- II. Induction case
:apply (tc)
:apply (rd)
close

"End of Proof of Lemma 6"
```

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

30

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Factorial

To use the lemma that has been proved in the proof that the tail recursive factorial is correct, the following module is prepared:

```
mod! PNAT3-SF2-P {
    pr(PNAT3)
    vars X Y Z : PNat .
    eq [sf2-p] : Y * sfact2(X,Z) = sfact2(X,Y * Z) .
}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

```
31
```

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Factorial

```
"Theorem 5 [Correctness of tail recursive fact (ctrf)]
fact1(X) = fact2(X)
Proof. By induction on X."

open PNAT3-SF2-P.

:goal { eq [ctrf] : fact1(X) = fact2(X) . }

:ind on (X:PNat)

:apply (si)

-- I. Base case

:apply (rd)

-- II. Induction case

:apply (rd)

close

"End of Proof of Theorem 5"
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

22

Associativity of _@_

```
mod! LIST1 (E :: TRIV) {
   [List]
   op nil : -> List {constr}
   op _|_ : Elt.E List -> List {constr} .
   op _@_ : List List -> List .
   op rev1 : List -> List .
   op rev2 : List -> List .
   op sr2 : List List -> List .
   vars E E2 : Elt.E .
   vars L1 L2 L3 : List .
   eq (nil = E | L1) = false .
   eq (E | L1 = E2 | L2) = (E = E2) and (L1 = L2) .
```

```
 \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Associativity of} & \underline{\textbf{@}} \\ \textbf{eq nil @ L2 = L2} & -- (@1) \\ \textbf{eq (E | L1) @ L2 = E | (L1 @ L2)} & -- (@2) \\ \textbf{eq rev1(nil) = nil} & -- (r1-1) \\ \textbf{eq rev2(E | L1) = rev1(L1) @ (E | nil)} & -- (r2) \\ \textbf{eq rev2(L1) = sr2(L1,nil)} & -- (r2) \\ \textbf{eq sr2(nil,L2) = L2} & -- (sr2-1) \\ \textbf{eq sr2(E | L1,L2) = sr2(L1,E | L2)} & -- (sr2-2) \\ \end{array}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
                  Associativity of _@_
   "Theorem 7. [Associativity of _@_ (assoc@)]
   (L1 @ L2) @ L3 = L1 @ (L2 @ L3)
   Proof. By induction on L1."
   open LIST1.
   :goal { eq [assoc@] : (L1 @ L2) @ L3 = L1 @ (L2 @ L3) .}
   :ind on (L1:List)
   :apply (si)
   -- I. Base case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   -- II. Induction case
   :apply (tc)
   :apply (rd)
   close
   "End of Proof of Theorem 7"
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Reverse

Since we have proved that _@_ is associative, we give _@_ the operator attribute **assoc**.

```
mod! LIST2 {
    ...
    op _@_ : List List -> List {assoc} .
    ...
}
```

```
i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant
```

26

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Reverse

```
"Lemma 8 [Property of sr2 (sr2-p)]
sr2(L1,E2 | L2) = sr2(L1,nil) @ (E2 | L2)
Proof. By induction on L1."
open LIST2 .
:goal { eq [sr2-p] : sr2(L1,E2 | L2) = sr2(L1,nil) @ (E2 | L2) . }
:ind on (L1:List)
:apply (si)
-- I. Base case
:apply (tc)
:apply (rd)
-- II. Induction case
:apply (tc)
:apply (rd)
close
"End of Proof of Lemma 8"
```

37

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Reverse

To use the lemma that has been proved in the proof that the tail recursive reverse is correct, the following module is prepared:

```
mod! LIST2-SR2-P {
  pr(LIST2)
  vars E E2 : Elt.E .
  vars L1 L2 : List .
  eq [sr2-p] : sr2(L1,E2 | L2) = sr2(L1,nil) @ (E2 | L2) .
}
```

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant

20

Correctness of a Tail Recursive Reverse

```
"Theorem 8. [Correctness of a tail recursive rev (ctrr)]
rev1(L1) = rev2(L1)
Proof. By induction on L1."

open LIST2-SR2-P.

:goal { eq [ctrr] : rev1(L1) = rev2(L1) . }
:ind on (L1:List)
:apply (si)
-- I. Base case
:apply (rd)
-- II. Induction case
:apply (rd)
close
"End of Proof of Theorem 8"
```

i217 Functional Programming - 14. Proof Assistant	39
Exercises	
1. Complete the verification.	